(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action to control the production of compact fluorescent lights which has increased to 44 million in the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government of India is promoting the use of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) as they, use 75% less energy, thereby reducing green house gas emissions that contribute to global climate change and lasts 6 times longer than conventional incandescent bulbs. As per Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, the sales of CFLs in India has grown from about 20 million in 2003 to more than 90 million in 2006.

Carbon dioxide in atmosphere

2495. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the quantity of the carbon dioxide has increased tremendously in the atmosphere and as a result thereof the temperature of earth has been increasing;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof so increased during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the efforts which are being made by Government to reduce this quantity to keep the earth in a normal atmosphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to Fourth Assessment Report of the three Working Groups of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, the global atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide has increased at the rate of 2.5 parts per million (ppm) by volume per year since the year 2000. The atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide during three years, *viz.* 2005, 2004 and 2003, were 379 ppm, 376.5 ppm and 374 ppm respectively. The country-wise estimates of atmospheric concentration are not recorded. The updated 100 years linear trend of increase of average global surface air temperature is 0.74 degree Celsius.

(c) The Government of India is a Party to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCCC) and has set up the National Clean Development Mechanism Authority to accord Host Country Approvals (HCA) to eligible Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects. India also has the largest number of projects under the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol, which reduce net emissions of greenhouse gases.

Further, even though India as a developing country does not have any mitigation commitments, nevertheless, a sustainable development path is being followed through a range of policies and programmes to mitigate climate change:

(i) ensuring energy conservation and improved energy efficiency in various sectors as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency

(ii) promoting use of renewable energy

(iii) power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme

(iv) use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport

(v) fuel switching to cleaner energy

(vi) afforestation and conservation of forests

(vii) promotion of clean coal technologies

(viii) reduction of gas flaring

(ix) encouraging Mass Rapid Transport Systems

(x) environmental quality management for all sectors

Funds for wildlife protection

2496. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
SHRI VINAY KATIYAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds demanded by various State Governments, particularly by the Government of Maharashtra for the purpose of wildlife protection;

(b) whether the said funds have been released;

(c) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the dates on which the said funds have been released, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Based on the proposals received in the form of Annual Plan of Operations, Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to State/UT Governments for wildlife protection under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes – *Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Project Tiger and Project Elephant.* During the current financial year, *i.e.* 2007-08, Government of Maharashtra has submitted proposals worth Rs.15.75 crores to Government of India for wildlife conservation.

(b) to (d) The funds under the Schemes – *Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Project Tiger and Project Elephant* are released after scrutiny of the proposals received from the State/UT Governments and also subject to the availability of funds and fulfilment of procedural requirements. The State-wise details of funds released so far during the current financial year, along with the dates on which the said funds have been released are at the Statement-I, II and III.